THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C, JULY 5, 1839. | NO. III, OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 992.)

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Miscellaneous.

OUR COUNTRY.

The following paragraph, from a recent number of the New York Literary Gazette, has been travelling the circuit of the press these six weeks:

"A cockney sportsman, who had read with delight Mr. Hoffman's new work on the wild sports of America, took passage in a London packet, and arrived here during the present week, in search of wild game. He brought letters to a highly respectable merchant, with whom we are well acquainted, and desired, after delivering them, to be directed to the best hunting grounds without delay, as he could only remain here a few days, proposing to return in the Great Western. He said that he came to New York principally to shoot bears.—Our mercantile friend, satisfying himself that his new acquaintance was perfectly serious, informed him that the sport had been greatly cut up here, and recommended him to proceed to Philadelphia. He departs for that city this day; and we call upon our friends there to extend to the distinguished stranger their usual hospitality."

There is doubtless somewhat of exaggeration in the statement, and yet it is very true that the ignorance of our country, in England, is much more extensive and profound than would be supposed.—For example, some time ago we received a letter from an English correspondent, making inquiries respecting some unofficial person living in the neighborhood of Natchez—the writer evidently supposing that he must be a neighbor of ours!—Even this, however, is not quite up to another instance within our knowledge. A friend being on a visit to England a few years since, was asked if he knew Mr. Dobbs, from New Castle, upon Tyne. "No sir, I do not," was the reply. "Why you must know him, I am sure," rejoined the other, "for he has lived in America three years!"

But these are not the illustrations which we [illegible] paragraph for the purpose of making. Our design was to relate the following incident. One clear bracing morning last autumn, as we were stepping into the Schenectady cars at Albany, whom should we meet but a New York friend, in his shooting jacket, accoutred with pouch and gun, in the act of placing his dogs in an adjoining compartment.

"So ho, friend! Whither are you bound?" we inquired.

"I am only going for a few days shooting in the country."

"Where?"

"Upon a fine prairie in Michigan—only about three hundred miles from Detroit. I am told there is fine shooting there."

This single incident, which is literally true, speaks volumes upon the extent of our country, the spirit and habits of our people, and the facilities every where enjoyed for intercommunication. Detroit is eight hundred miles from New York, and our friend was bound for the prairies a long way beyond. And yet he was starting forth for a shooting excursion, with as little care of the distance, as an English fox hunter would experience in going upon a chase in a neighboring county.

Our friend had fine sport during his excursion, as we happen to know; as one of our firm, who was himself wandering the prairies at the same time, fell in with him in the hey-day of his frolic.—The sportsman informed us that the other day, that having procured the best "fly" that he ever saw, he was going down to the Kennebec for a day or two, on a fishing excursion!

Nor is this spirit of dashing enterprise an excursive characteristic of Americans. Foreigners coming hither soon have their ideas expanded by the broad expanse of our country, elevated by the height of our mountains, and inspirited by the chase of bears and buffaloes. For instance, in the case of Sir William Stuart, whose pictures of bear and buffalo hunts amid the stupendous peaks and glens of the Rocky Mountains, have been exhibited for a few days at the Apollo Gallery—the Baronet, as we are told, having spent five years among the scenes described, started on his return to England, and reached New York on his way. Lingering here a few days his mind reverted to the wild sports of the West. It was asking too much to leave them so soon; so back he started, twenty-five hundred miles into the wilderness, for the pleasure of one or more buffalo chase before he should finally embark for the shores of Albion. He went, and plunged again into the wild pleasures of the Snake Indians, and haunted buffaloes and grizly bears for another two years, and is now once more on his way to his own land.—*N. York Com. Adv.*

Burning Lakes of South America.—The following account of the "Burning Lakes," the most remarkable volcanic phenomena, in the immediate vicinity of Aguachapa, is from Montgomery's Narrative, just published.

"Of these lakes or ponds, there are several; and they occupy a considerable tract of land. The largest is about a hundred yards in circumference. In this, as in all the others, the water, which was extremely turbid, and of a light brown color, was boiling furiously, and rising in bubbles three or four feet high. The steam ascended in a dense white cloud, and spread for a considerable distance round, as I stood for some time on the bank of this natural cauldron, gazing with awe upon its tremendous vortex. The heat was so great on the surface of the ground, near the borders of the lakes, that had our feet not been protected by thick shoes, it could not have been endured. On thrusting a knife into the ground, the blade when drawn out, after a few seconds, was so hot as to burn the fingers. Our horses, which, according to the custom of the country, were not shod, exhibited such symptoms of uneasiness, owing to the state of the ground beneath them, or in consequence of the strong smell of the steam, that it was found necessary to leave them tied at some distance from the scene. In some places a little column of smoke issued fiercely from a hole in the ground, while in others, the water in a boiling state gushed out like a fountain. The ebullitions of these lakes or springs, have formed, on the borders of them, a deposite of the finest clay, and of every variety of colors. But it does not appear that the natives have profited by the facility thus afforded them for the manufacture of pottery. And although nothing would be more easy than to establish there the finest mineral baths in the world, this object has never occupied their attention.—*Augusta Chron.*

THE DESERT HORSES.

It is part of the historical account of the Bedouin's horses, that the mares are never sold. My Sheik would have sold his soul for a price; and as soon as he saw that I was pleased with his mare he wanted to sell her to me; and it was singular and amusing, in chaffering for this animal, to mark how one of the habits of bargain making, peculiar to the horse-jockey with us, existed in full force among the Arabs; he said that he did not want to sell her; that at Cairo he had been offered fifty dollars, a new dress, and arms complete, and he would not sell her; but if I wanted her, there being nothing that he would not do for me, &c., I might have her.

The Sheik's was an extraordinary animal. The saddle had not been off her back for thirty days; and Sheik, himself a most restless creature, would dash off suddenly a dozen times a day, on a full run across the valley, up the sides of a mountain, round our caravan with his long spear poised in the air, and his dress streaming in the wind; and when he returned and brought her to a walk at my side, the beautiful animal would snort and paw the ground as if proud of what she had done, and anxious for another course. I could almost imagine I saw the ancient war-horse of Idumea, so finely described by Job—"His neck clothed with thunder. Canst thou make him afraid of a grasshopper? the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword.—The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, ha, ha; and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shoutings."

Nothing showed the hardiness of these horses more than their drinking. Several times we came to [illegible] that were to me below as a rock, so foul and dirty that I would not have given it to a dog; and while their sides were white with foam the Sheik would take the bits out of their mouths, and sit down with the bridle in his hands, and let them drink their fill; and I could not help thinking that a regular-bred English groom accustomed to insinuate a wet sponge in the mouth of a heated horse, would have been amazed and horrified at such a barbarian usage. These two horses were twelve and twenty years old, respectively; and the former was more like a colt in playfulness and spirit, and the other like a horse of ten with us; and the Shiek told me that he could count upon the services of both until thirty five. Among all the recommendations of the Arabian horses, I know none greater than this; I have known a man, from long habit, conceive a liking for a vicious jade that no one else would mount; and one can imagine how warm must be the feeling, when, year after year, the best of his race is the companion of the wandering Arab, and the same animal may bear him from the time when he can first poise a spear, until his aged frame can scarcely sustain itself in the saddle.—*Stevens' Incidents of Travel.*

From the Southern Literary Messenger, for June.

UNCLE PETE AND THE BEAR.

[By the author of the original "Jack Downing" Letters.

It was a bright and calm summer's morning; the quiet pond was sleeping in the sunshine, harmless and beautiful; and every surrounding object in nature looked lovely and inviting. There is something in the effect of a fine landscape, viewed under favorable circumstances, which may be compared to music—it "hath charms to sooth the savage breast." Even uncle Pete felt its influence, as he sat on a little bench by the side of his cottage, yawning and looking listlessly across the still waters, and following the outlines of the forest tree and hill top, and mountains, that hung below the watery horizon, as well defined, as clear and distinct, and even with more softness than those which were towering above. While he gazed, he was siezed with a desire for an aquatic excursion. He called his youngest boy, a lad of about a dozen years old and told him to get the hooks and lines, and they would go round the point to the mouth of Ship-pond stream and try for trout. The apparatus was soon in readiness, and they jumped into the little log canoe and paddled off upon the lake.

"We hadn't got but a little ways round the pint," said uncle Pete, "and I was setting in the starn, paddling along at a moderate jog, and little Pete was setting in the bow; and by and by he called out to me and says he, "O, father, what great black critter is that swimming off here towards us?" I looked round towards the shore, and there was the tarnelest overgrown bear that I ever seed in all my life, swimming towards us. If he had been weighed I believe he would a weighed every pound of four hundred."

I never examined uncle Pete's head phrenologically, and cannot say whether his organ of marvellousness was of extra size or not. The reader must therefore be content with such evidence as we have with regard to the weight of the bear; and it rests solely on uncle Pete's word and judgment. He always stood to it the bear would weigh four hundred pounds.

"And the tarnel critter," said uncle Pete, "was pulling right towards us as fast as he could swim. I'd been so careless in coming away, that I only took one small paddle with me, and that was'nt a very good one, and the old canoe was very heavy; so I found, do the best I could, the bear would swim faster than I could paddle. But I thought I could keep him off well enough if he should set out to meddle with us, so I turned the boat and paddled a little towards him. I thought that would make him turn and go off. But the old savage kept swimming right towards us, and come up close to the side of the canoe, and begun to open his mouth, and show a great ugly set of teeth as ever you see. He come up so near that I hit him a lick over the head with a paddle and split it in two. At that he come right at the boat fiercer than ever, and put his paw right up on to one side of it. I sprung into the middle of the boat, and bore on tother side of it for I knew if I did'nt he would upset us in a minute; and I thought I should'nt like very well to have a grapple with him in the water. So while I was keeping the balance of the boat, the rascally old varmin pokes up 'tother paw and begins to crawl up. I could'nt go to fight him off, for then we should all go in the water together. So I had to hold still and see the great black nigger crawl clear up into the boat. He got pretty near the starn, and I stood about in the middle. As soon as he got fairly in, he looked round to me and then he rared right up on to his hind legs and walked towards me as straight as a man. He was as tall as I was, and looked as big as a clever young ox. I stood facing of him, and while I was thinking how it was best to give battle to him, he marched straight up to me, and put one paw on my right shoulder, and 'tother on my left. Thinks I, this is bein' a leetle bit too sociable for a stranger; and I was just agoin to tell him hands off, when his weight pressing against me made me step back a little, and my heel ketched against something in the boat, and I fell flat on my back in the bottom of the boat, and the old bear on top of me. By this time I begun to think matters was getting worse and worse, and it was time for me to begin to look about myself. I twisted one way and 'tother and we began to have considerable of a squabble; but the old bear had altogether the advantage of me, and I coul'nt seem to do much. I tried to get hold of my jack-knife, but I could'nt get it out of my pocket, all I could do. The old bear did'nt seem to be willing to wait to give me fair play at all; for in a minute I felt him trying to stick his huge tusk into my forehead, just as a boy digs his teeth into the side of a great apple. Thinks I, this'll never do; something must be done pretty quick. I made a terrible twist, and drawed my legs up under him, and got so I could give a push with my feet, and my knees and hands, and then all at once fetched an everlasting spring, and how I did it I don't know but somehow or other the bear went overboard, and plunged headforemost into the water. I was on my feet as quick as a steel trap. The old bear came up to the top of the water and snorted, and looked up at me a minute; but I believe I had fairly discored him out of it. He turned round and paddled for the shore, and I paddled for the house. When I got to the house, I took a [illegible] for dinner, and I like his pluck."

RETURN OF THE JEWS TO PALESTINE.

Many accounts, recently received, state that great numbers of the Jews have gone to their native country, Palestine. The number now, it is said, amounts to about 40,000, and is rapidly increasing by annual additions of this scattered people from all parts of the earth.

If ever a prophecy was most literally and remarkably verified, it is that given in the Holy Volume, that this people should be persecuted by, and scattered throughout every kingdom and nation under heaven; and we believe the prophecy will be equally verified in regard to their return to the Holy Land—the land of their ancient firesides, worship and homes, from which they have been for many hundred years driven. The present appearances seem to indicate that the day is not far distant when the chosen, though erring and deeply punished people, shall revisit and occupy as a nation, the long forsaken banks of Jordan, where the Psalmist once tuned his sacred lyre, and uttered his prophetic songs, the blighted plains of Galilee;—where once the Savior wended his way to cheer the disconsolate; the ruined city of Jerusalem, once the terror of surrounding nations; the forgotten temple, whose walls once echoed back the accent of that voice, "which spake as never man spake." It is by no means beyond the bounds of probability, that, ere the lapse of a few years, this once populous and fertile country, so celebrated in the sacred history, may be again occupied by its owners, and again the song of praise swell her solemn temples to the God of Israel and the *Savior of the world.—Dover Gazette.*

A few days ago a young man, Leopold Devereux, was awoke early in the morning by the visit of a gentleman of thirty-six or forty years of age, dressed with great care, and who smiled in the most amiable manner on entering, demanding if he had the honor of speaking to M. Leopold Devereux. He continued—"I am come, sir, for the person in question."

"What person, sir?"

"The widow of New Orleans, you know, sir."

"I do not understand you; there must be some mistake."

At this moment the door opened again, and another gentleman of the same age, and dressed with equal care, smiling also, advanced saying,—"I am come, sir, for the widow of New Orleans." In the middle of a perplexed enquiry on the part of the young man, a fresh *inconnu* of the same age, the same toilet, and the same smiling appearance, arrived.—"Have I the honor of speaking to M. Leopold Devereux? I come, sir, for the widow of New Orleans."

"Will you have the goodness, gentlemen, to inform me what may be the meaning of this mystification?" cried M. Devereux, out of all patience.

"Not at all a mystification, sir; read this paper, "Les Petits Affiches," and this article—'A widow of New Orleans, twenty-five years of age and possessing 60,000 francs a year, desires to marry again; she prefers a man who——'"

"And what have I to do with this widow?"

"'For further particulars, apply to M. Devereux, Rue de Buffaust, No. 15.'"

Five other visitors arrived during this colloquy, and Leopold Devereux had all the trouble imaginable to defend his house from the invasion it was threatened with that day, and several succeeding ones. The porter was obliged to have recourse to the Garde Municipal; and, in spite of a most positive rectification inserted in the Petits Affiches, this army of suitors for the widow of New Orleans continued for nearly a week. It was simply a joke played off on M. Devereux, who, however, has not been able to find out the author of it.

In reading "*A Visit to Texas*," we were struck with the account of an adventure, from which many a politician might draw a useful moral. The story is of a young traveller who loses his way in one of the boundless prairies of that region. He attempts to extricate himself by stretching forward in an unbroken straight course; and, when he has pushed his horse in this manner for many hours, he is at last cheered by coming on the fresh traces of another wayfarer like himself, whose track he hastens to pursue with the hope of speedily finding guidence and food—of the latter of which he had by this time begun to have pressing need. The night overtakes him and he sleeps upon the trail; but, rising early, pursues it with renewed vigor, until at last, after a long and severe ride, his hopes are excited afresh by the appearance of another recent trace, which joins that which he was following. He keeps forward, though much exhausted, with augmented speed, but is still unable to overtake those after whom he is toiling so hard. He perseveres, however, like one whose last hope is before him, and, once more, when the second day is near its close, finds a third horseman's trail, that has joined the route of the two former. He is astonished, but still goes on, till he comes upon some object which he thinks he had already seen; and gradually discovers that the first, as well as all the subsequent, traces were his own unconscious wanderings in the same continued circle!—*Columbia Telescope.*

Edinburgh Review.—Curious Reminiscence.—The Savannah Georgian has looked up the following significant paragraph in the London Monthly Magazine of April, 1803:

"A Review of Books, to be published quarterly, has lately been commenced in Edinburgh by some young men of promising talents. Mr. Sydney Smith, the author of two volumes of sermons, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Horner, and Mr. Jeffry, these young advocates, together with Mr. Brown, the author of some ingenious observations on Darwin's Zoonomia, are the critics who have thus undertaken to direct the taste of their countrymen."

This is all the notice that was taken in one of the most able periodicals of that day, of this valuable acquisition to our critical literature. It is worth noting what became of these five young men. Brougham's career needs no notice. Smith is at the head of his profession—as a pulpit orator and writer both. Jeffry is Lord Advocate of Scotland, and among the most brilliant critical writers of [illegible]. Horner has gained in every high [illegible] preserve a respectable place in the Republic of Letters. Thus it is to the exertions of five young men of literary taste, that we owe the existence of the first critical work of any age or country; and no doubt their very association as editors of the Review first pointed out the way to what they subsequently attained.—*The Globe.*

AGREEABLE DILEMMAS.

Being in a crowd at the post-office, and a fellow weighing about three hundred, treads on your choicest corn, and with a very pleasant smile begs your pardon. N. B. No letters.

On board a steamboat going up the Mississippi about the first of July—boat crowded with passengers, one half children, who amuse you with delightful *squalls*, particularly in the night—a large space torn in the musquito bar, and no light to be had.

Go to the Planter's Hotel about half past six, with the intention of tasting an oyster pie, find two fellows with elbows akimbo monopolzing the dish. N. B. In about one minute the *crust* left; wants none, as you are of course *crusty* enough yourself.

Buy a new pair of pants for a ball, and get them elegantly bespattered by the sinking of a flag stone. Go to your room for a clean pair and find your room mate has gone to the theatre with the key in his packet.

Set down a new seven dollar umbrella to transact a moment's business, and find some gentleman has took it by mistake. As it is raining hard, *run* home without it, and spoil a new hat.

Sitting at a table enjoying a glass of wine, a fellow helps himself in a tumbler out of your bottle; remark that it is yours, and he tells you he pays for his dinner as well as yourself. N. B. You wish to send a glass to a friend and find the bottle empty.

Walking in Canal street and a sudden squal blows off your beaver; give chase for about ten rods; hat beats until fetched up in the gutter. N. B. Every body laughs but yourself.

Run to a steamboat with an important letter for a correspondent; plenty of mud on the levee, and when about out of breath ascertain that she has left about two minutes. N. B. If a clerk you get a blowing up for not going quick.—*Schulyer's Southern Counterfeit De tecto.*

Coolness.—In one of Frederic the Great's battles, the horse of his nephew was killed by a cannon ball, and it was at first thought the rider was also slain. "Ah!" said the King, riding by without stopping, "there's the Prince of Prussia killed; let his saddle and bridle be taken care of!"

From the Edgefield Advertiser.

Something Singular.—There now lives in two miles of this place, a lady verging on her 70th year, who for thirty years and upwards, has not visited this famous town. This lady is in good health, and spirits, and has all the comforts of life about her. Within ten miles of this Village, there is another old lady who has lived in her present neighborhood, for half a century, and never saw Edgefield Court-House in her life. She also is in good health, and could easily visit the place, if she wished to do so. Such a want of curiosity, is perhaps unparalleled. These females certainly do not inherit that restless spirit of curiosity, which is believed by some to be characteristic of the sex, from grandmother Eve. The wood-man has fell to the forest around them, and towns and hamlets have sprung up thickly in their vicinity, but they "pass them by as the idle wind," and regard them not. Like a personage celebrated in classic story, they are content to dwell on their own ground,

"Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
They keep the noiseless tenor of their way."

Theory of Storms.—Professor Espy has lately verified the correctness of his ingenious theory of storms in a conclusive manner. The Philadelphia Inquirer says:—"It is worthy of remark that last month Professor Espy stated that a storm was raging in the latitude of Charleston, S. C. The statement was recorded in one of the Insurance Offices of this city, as the President has publicly declared. Several days afterwards the Southern mail brought intelligence fully verifying the assertion. The matter has been circumstantially published in several of our newspapers."

SLEEPY HOLLOW IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

Washington Irving in the last Knickerbocker, has three or four articles, all in its very best vein, and among them a description of Sleepy hollow, in the different eras of its history. The vice or indolence is glanced, apparently in the following picture of the ancient inhabitants of that spell bound region:

"The hollow at the time was inhabited by families which had existed there from the earliest times, and which by frequent intermarriage, had become so interwoven, as to make a kind of natural commonwealth. As the families had grown larger, the farms had grown smaller, every new generation requiring a new subdivision, and few thinking of swarming from the native hive. In this way, that happy golden mean had been produced, so much extolled by the poets, in which there was no gold and very little silver. One thing which doubtless contributed to keep up this amiable mean was a general repugnance to sordid labor. The sage inhabitants of Sleepy Hollow had read in their bible which was the only book they studied, that labor was originally inflicted upon man as a punishment of sin; they regarded it therefore with pious abhorrence, and never humiliated themselves to it but in case of extremity. There seemed, in fact to be a league and covenant against it, through the Hollow, as against a common enemy. Was any one compelled by dire necessity, to repair his house, mend his fences, barn, or get in a harvest, he considered it a great evil, that entitled him to call in the assistance of his friends. He accordingly proclaimed a "bee," or rustic gathering; whereupon all his neighbors hurried to his aid like faithful allies; attacked the task with the desperate energy of lazy men, eager to overcome a job, and when it was accomplished, fell to eating and drinking fiddling and dancing for very joy that so great an amount of labor had been vanquished with so little sweating of the brow.

"Yet let it not be supposed that their worthy community was without [illegible] ley, and all Sleepy Hollow was wide awake in an instant. The pigeon season had arrived! Every gun and net was forthwith in requisition. The flail was thrown on the floor; the spade rusted in the garden; the plough stood idle in the furrow—every one was to the hill side and stubble field at day break, to shoot or entrap the pigeons in their periodical migrations.

"So, likewise, let but the word be given that the shad were ascending the Hudson, and the worthies of the Hollow were to be seen launched in boats upon the river; sitting great stakes, and stretching their nets, like gigantic spider webs, half across the stream, to the great annoyance of navigators. Such are the wise provisions of nature, by which she equalizes human affairs. A laggard at the plough is often extremely industrious with the fowling piece and fishing net; and whenever a man is an indifferent farmer, he is apt to be a first rate sportsman. For catching shad and wild pigeon, there were none throughout the country to compare with the lads of Sleepy Hollow.

Agricultural.

The following is extracted from that amusing publication, *The Clockmaker:*

"The bane of this country, Squire, and indeed, of America is havin' too much land; they run over more ground than they can cultivate, and crop the the land so severely that they run it out. A very large portion of land in America has been run out by repeated grain crops; and when you add that to land naturally too poor to bear grain, or too broken for cultivation, you will find this great country in a fair way too be ruined. The State of Vermont has nothin' like the exports it used to have: and a plaguy sight of young folks come down to Boston to hire out as helps. The two Carolinas and Virginia are covered with places that have been given up as ruined, and many other States. We hav'nt the surplus of wheat and grain we used to have in the United States, and it never will be so plenty again. That's the reason you hear of folks clearin' land, makin' a farm, and sellin' off again, and goin' further into the bush. They've exhausted it, and find it easier to clear new lands than restore the old. A great deal of Nova Scotia is run out; and if it warn't for the lime, marsh-mud, sea weed, salt sand and what not, they've got here in such quantities, there'd be no cure for it. It takes good farmin to keep an upland location in order, I tell you and make it sustain itself. It takes more to fetch a farm too that's had the gizzard taken out of it than it's worth. It actually frightens me when I think your agriculture in Britian is progressin' and the land better tilled every day, while thousands upon thousands of acres with us are turned into barrens. No traveller as I've seed has noticed this, and our folks are not aware themselves of the extent of the evil. Squire, you and I won't live to see it; but if this awful robbin' of posterity goes on for another century, as it has progressed for the last hundred years, we'll be a nation of paupers. Very little land in America, even of the best, will carry more than one crop of wheat arter its cleared afore it wants manure;

and when its cleared so fast, where's the manure to come from it puzzles me! (and I won! turn my back on any man in the *farmin'* line;) the Lord knows, for I don't; but if there's anything that scares me it is this. * * * *

Yes, too much land is the ruin of us on this side o' the water. Afore I went to England I to used think that the unequal division of property there, and the system of landlord and tenant was a curse to the country; and that there was more dignity and freedom to the individual, and more benefit to the nation for every man to own the land he cultivated as with us. But I've changed my mind; I see its the cause of the high state of cultivation in England, and the prosperity of its agriculture. If the great men had the lands in their own hands there, every now and then an improvident one would skin the soil and run it out; bein let to others he can't do it himself, and he take plaguy good care by his lease his tenant shan't do it neither. Well, then, there he is, with his capital to make great improvements, substantial repairs, and so on, and things are pushed up to perfection."

ADDRESS

To the Freemen of Davidson County.—

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the close of the last Session of the Legislature, we resorted to the usual mode of giving you an outline of the proceedings of that body: of the laws the Legislature made obligatory upon you, by distributing a large number of Captions through the county, but learning with regret the act in relation to Common Schools is misconstrued and misrepresented, and being solicited by many of our constituents who feel a deep and lively interest in the subject, to give an exposition of the act, and its operation upon the People collectively and individually if ratified by them at the next August Election, we have most cheerfully consented to do so, and hope to make it so plain, that he "who runs may read."

For a fair elucidation of the policy of the Common School system now contemplated, and its origin, it will be necessary to advert to the earliest history of our Government.

The framers of the Constitution feeling a deep and lively interest in all the subjects connected with the rights and the happiness of man, and knowing too, a government securing a perpetuity of these blessings to them and posterity, must rest upon the virtue and intelligence of its People, and as a primary step to the encouragement of these virtues, incorporated an article into the constitution providing for the establishment of Schools, in words as follows, viz: "A school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities." The same philanthropic and patriotic principle is seen in the various State Constitutions, and many of these States are now exhibiting to the world the practical utility of the Common School system, and furnish us with the light of experience to guide us in this new State enterprise. Our State Legislature near fifty years ago, "consulting the happiness of a rising generation," passed an act for the establishment of our University, and gave all the monies due, and owing to the public of N. C. for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings and employing Professors, Tutors, &c.: also gave the escheated lands, and exempted all the property and lands belonging to it from public taxation, and has ever since cherished it as the "child of the Constitution," and with a spirit no less praiseworthy, has now stepped forward in behalf of a system of Common Schools, and ask the co-operation of those for whose immediate benefit it is designed. A fund known to you by the name of the Literary Fund, has for years been accumulating for the instruction of youth and has become large, and it is confidently believed that its annual revenue is large enough to justify the commencement of a system of schools suited to the condition of our own State, and by a Statute Law, the several counties are entitled to a division of it, in proportion to the free white population, and you are now called upon to say by your vote at the next August election, whether you will have your share now, or deter it to a "more convenient season:" We believe the sooner we begin to receive our part the better, and trust so you will decide.—For ourselves we hope, if we live, ere long to see the means of a common education brought within the reach of every class of society—the poor as well as the rich. The genius of our government forbids that any class of our citizens should be entitled to any superior privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services. Merit does not exclusively belong to any rank, nor are talents confined to any class of citizens. Providence has bestowed talents upon the poor as well as the rich, and if each class be equally provided with the means of moral and intellectual improvement, there need be no distinction, except what merit is always entitled to: then let the facilities of education be extended to the whole community, and let what is general and to which each man has contributed in proportion to his means be the just right of all. In the common schools, the children of the rich and the poor will meet upon a footing of perfect equality.

We have said the Literary Fund would justify the beginning of a system of Common Schools, *suited* to the *condition* of our State, and we hope to prove it to your satisfaction. Agreeably to the report of the Literary Board to the last Legislature, the School fund was worth $1,732,485, and the estimated annual income was $111,000, besides the interest on loans made by the Fund of Internal Improvement, which for the last two years, has been one of the principal sources of revenue to the Literary Fund, and which will, if not applied to purposes of Internal Improvement, continue to augment the annual income:—but independent of this, the Literary Fund in 1840, will amount to nearly two millions of dollars, and will undoubtedly yield a revenue worth $90 or $100, to every district in the State. The Committee on Education of the last Session reported that the revenue of the Literary Fund would probably be worth at the next Session $125 or $150 to each School District in the State, and so well satisfied were the House of Commons of the amplitude of our means to begin a system of Common Schools, they passed a bill appointing $225 to each district to aid in building a school-house, and hiring a teacher unembarrassed by any taxation whatever, but when it was sent to the Senate for concurrence, they rejected it, because they believed the people ought to be taxed just enough to make them feel an interest in it. The experience of other States is in favor of combining public aid with individual taxation. We think we have clearly demonstrated to you our ability to commence a system of common schools suited to our condition, the sum of $90 with a small tax of $20 to each district, will make an ample fund to keep a school six months annually in each district, which is as long as the condition of our citizens will generally admit. We are in general a poor people, and need the services of our children at home upon our farms, at least, one half the year; and six months annually, for ten years will enable us to send each child five years to school, which will be long enough to give them a good English Education.—The Literary Fund would, if not squandered, in 15 years more, allow annual schools; before that time, however, we hope a valuable part of the Swamp Lands will have been reclaimed, and converted into funds and we will be receiving such a part of the proceeds of the government Lands as will enable our State besides other works of Internal Improvement, to establish any system of schools we may desire.

We will now give you the substance of the act for Common Schools, in as plain and as comprehensive a manner as we can. At the next election, the act proposes to take the vote for or against raising, by taxation, one dollar for every two dollars proposed to be furnished out of the Literary Fund, for the establishment of Common Schools, and if a majority of the votes be found in favor of schools, the Sheriff shall certify the same to the next County Court, and the Court, a majority of Justices being present, shall elect not less than five, nor more than ten persons superintendents of Common Schools, and those elected, if they serve, must act gratuitously. The superintendents are then required to organize a Board, by the appointment of one of their number Chairman, and lay off the county into districts of six miles square, having regard to the number of white children in each, so far as they can ascertain the same. The Districts are to be numbered, and designated by certain boundaries, and a return thereof made to the first County Court in 1840, and the same transmitted to the President of the Literary Board. After the counties are laid off into districts, the superintendents shall appoint not less than three nor more than six school Committee men in each district, whose duty it shall be to aid in all matters belonging to the location of the school-houses, establishing schools, and making a proper application of the money due the district. The first County Court in 1840, in those counties voting for schools, shall lay a tax to the amount of $20 for each district in the same manner that other county taxes are levied, to be paid to the School Committee of the respective districts, and when a school-house large enough to contain fifty scholars shall be built, the Chairman of superintendents is authorized to call upon and receive of the Public Treasurer $40 out of the nett income of the Literary Fund for each district for the current year. Any County that refuses to comply with this act, shall at any time hereafter be entitled to receive the forty dollars on accepting its terms. The act further provides for collecting such information as shall enable the Legislature in 1840, to establish a just and equal system of Common Schools throughout the State.—The object of the act is to ascertain the wishes of the People on the subject of Common Schools, and to collect such information as might be needed to establish an equitable system.

We have now given you an outline of the act, and it is a subject that claims our most serious consideration, it involves consequences of the highest moment both to the present and future generations: it lays the foundation of a system, which if carried into successful operation, will work a vast revolution in the intellectual, moral and physical condition of North Carolina: it will introduce the blessings of Education into the poor man's cottage as well as the rich man's palace;—develope and bring into active life great mental resources which would otherwise remain buried in obscurity; resuscitate the sinking energies of the State, and ultimately elevate her to that proud and eminent station among the members of this Confederacy, to which she is justly entitled.—One might reasonably suppose that a measure fraught with so much public and private good would be cherished and sustained by all classes of the community, but we learn with deep regret that such is not the case. We are informed in some parts of the County it is zealously opposed, and objections as numerous as the locusts in Egypt, are urged against it. We will here notice the greatest objections we have heard: Among them taxation is the most prominent, and we will examine it somewhat in detail. The number of Districts in the County we are confident cannot exceed 24; for each of these $20 must be raised by taxation as other county taxes are raised, and will make in the aggregate $480. The valuation of the land in the county is $962,542, and there are 2,364 taxable polls. A tax of 3 cents on one hundred dollars value of land will amount to $288 76—and 10 cents on the poll to $236 40, making an aggregate of $525 16—which shews an excess of $45 16 cents more than is required. Some intelligent men believe there will not be more than 20 Districts in the county: if so, the tax will be diminished one sixth of the above rates.

We have now shown what would be required of the whole county: we will now endeavor to show how it will opperate upon us individually by this rate of taxation, and by a few illustrations each man will be enabled to calculate to a fraction how much he will have to pay annually to secure his children a lasting and invaluable legacy, which the caprice of fortune can never take from them. Suppose A owns $5,000 worth of land and 20 polls, his tax will be $3 50 a year not enough to pay the tuition of one scholar six months; but as very few of our citizens would be subject to that amount of tax, we will take another case and say that B's lands are worth $1,000, and he has five polls: his tax would be 80 cts. year. The lands of a majority of the freeholders are not valued at more than $500 for each, which, with one poll, would be 25 cents a year, and in 15 years, would amount to $3 75, which would pay the schooling perhaps of a large family of his own children and aid in educating a host of pennyless orphans. Suppose this man has five children to school, and he was to send them five years apiece, and pay $8 per scholar, without paying for board: it would only cost him $200: compare the difference! The unfortunate man with no land would only have to pay, the whole time he would be subject to tax, but $2 40. Thus we have presented the taxing feature of this law, and flatter ourselves you will agree with us that there is nothing very frightful about it. We know to men of contracted minds, taxation for anything is viewed as an intollerable evil—a monstrous oppression—that ought not to be tolerated in a free country, but to men of enlightened minds and enlarged views it is a necessary evil that must be endured in all well regulated governments for the protection of good morals and the support of government. The tax required to educate our children in our own neighborhoods without sending them from home, is not perhaps one-fourth of what we are annually paying for vice, crime, and pauperism. If the effects of moral and intellectual education, should opperate to the diminution of crime here as it has done elsewhere, we may confidently expect our county taxes to be lighter, if our school system is ever successfully put into opperation.

It is said it will be hard for the rich man to pay for the schooling of the poor. If it will cost the rich man less to school his children at the "Common Schools" than as it now does, there can be no just grounds for complaint even though they have to contribute something to the benefit of those who are in needy and destitute circumstances, for when the liberties of our common country are invaded, when the dreadful appeal to arms is made, when human blood must be poured out a sacrifice upon the alter of liberty, the poor man with an empty purse, but with a heart full of patriotism, bids adue to his bosom friend and tender offspring, and goes forth cheerfully in the defence of his country, and does as much for the preservation of liberty, and the life and prosperity of the wealthy as the possessor of thousands.

Again, it is said it operates with peculiar hardship upon those who have educated their children and on such as have none to educate. We would say to the former, if they have educated their children, they are pretty well advanced along the journey of life, and consequently will have but little to pay for the support of schools, and in their declining days it will be a source of consolation to know that they have contributed something to promote the happiness and well being of their fellow men. For the latter, who are mostly single men, who, if they have not children now to educate, yet may have, we have too exalted an opinion of their philanthrophy and patriotism, to think for a moment, they will consider it a hardship.

The system is objected to by some on account of the size of the districts. When the scattered condition of our population is taken into consideration, this objection ought not to apply with much force. The districts may be so arranged, of (hexagonal shape) that the extremities will be but little over three and a half miles from the centre—there will be but few if any living at the extreme points and we should ask is there an individual in this community, who would, if he were certain to be the most distant in the District from the centre, be so selfish and mercinary as to reject a system that brings so much good within the reach of perhaps nineteen twentieths of the inhabitants? When our population becomes more dense and crowded, it will follow of course that the district must be made smaller, as has been the case in other States. New York and Massachusetts have altered their School Districts several times, as their population increased. We are informed the Common School Districts in the Western States are six miles square, and that the inhabitants suffer but little inconvenience from their size. We could wish, ourselves, the districts were smaller, but we cannot reject a system embodying so many wholesome and salutary points, because it has one objectionable feature. It was not to be expected the first legislative act on this subject would be free from defects. Defects will be amended as time and experience shall point them out. But some are heard to make a general and sweeping objection to the system by saying it won't do, it is all fancy, a mere air castle. The Prussian Common School System, the most perfect in the world, has been in operation about forty years; crime and pauperism have within that period decreased among them, about 38 per cent. Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Russia, have adopted the system, and are now experiencing like effects. The Common School system has been in operation in Scotland more than one hundred years; England her near neighbor has never adopted it, and mark the great difference that is exhibited in the moral character of the two countries. There are ten crimes committed to one in Scotland: there are ten paupers in the former to one in the latter: and to get clear of them, England is emptying her Poor-Houses on our shores. Witness the consequences flowing from Common Schools in these United States where they have been in operation but a few years, in the superior mental qualifications of their citizens, in their stupendous work, of Internal Improvement; in their useful improvements in the arts and the sciences and their unprecedented increase of wealth. Massachusetts the cradle of liberty, is entitled to the distinction of having given birth to the Common School system in America. She provides for the education of 177,000 children at an annual expense of $841,000 of which she raised by direct tax $464,000. Pennsylvania provides for the instruction of 300 000 children at an annual cost, voluntarily assumed on the part of the citizens of 600,000. Most if not all of the Northern and Eastern States have adopted the school system, and even some of the Western States, which were but a few years since a howling wilderness have emulated the example of many of their elder sister.

Now permit us to ask what is there in the moral or physical condition of North Carolina, possessing a literary fund nearly equal in amount to that of any State in the Union to prevent her from carrying the Common School system into successful operation. Nothing, we are constrained to answer, but the want of energy, perseverance and a just appreciation of the value of learning. It can be adopted without much trouble or expense—we can but try it, and if we don't like it we can repeal it. The people are the sovereign, and there can be no legislative act that cannot be repealed whenever the people think the interest of their State requires it. Fellow-citizens, when we contemplate the great and inestimable advantages that would flow from the establishment of a system of Common Schools, the view opens so wide a field we scarce know what to say.—Look at its connexion with our free and republican form of government—in the elevation of character it will give our State. The virtue and intelligence of our citizens will command respect at home and abroad, and will always prove a sure guarantee to the perpetuation of our liberties. This, fellow-citizens, is a subject of vital importance to the present and future generations, and claims our most mature consideration, as on us devolves the responsibility of a right decision.

B. L. BEALL,
C. BRUMMELL.

General Gaines has written another curious floating battery, rail-road and steam hospital letter to the Editors of the N. O. "Bee." The General assumes that the construction of his system of rail-roads, connecting Memphis with Charleston, Savannah, Macon, &c.; or, as he expresses it afterwards, a "road with its hundred branches" would not cost the United States more than $15,000,000, and surely, he says, it would be better so laid out than the $20,000,000 on the Florida war. One is apt to say it could not be worse; and yet if it should happen that the keeping of the aforesaid system in operation would cost the Government some $5,000,000 to all posterity, it would be no very great speculation after all! How much too would the steam hospitals (the very phrase is overwhelming at this season of the year) the steam batteries and all that, add to the sum! The General has only to go one step further, introduce a few brigades of steam men [the pattern, we learn, may be found in Russia] and the whole business will be done. A declaration of war will then be made by getting up steam; the strength of an army will be estimated by the horse power; the intensity of a battle will be determined by the pressure on the square inch; a defeat will be a collapse; the wounded will be sent to a machine shop for recovery, the dead will be sold at auction as old iron, and finally peace will be established by a general blowing off of steam.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1839.

DR. HENDERSON'S CIRCULAR.

Doctor Henderson's Circular is now before the people, and taken altogether, we consider it a very curious production. And the first thing that strikes us, on looking over it, is that he has filled a good portion of his first column with certain *Resolutions*, which were drawn up, we understand, by Mr. Fisher, and passed at a large meeting held in Salisbury on the 18th May, 1835.—These Resolutions introduced, he says, "I take the liberty to quote and adopt as my own,"—all very well as far as he goes; if Dr. Henderson chooses to draw on Mr. Fisher's own previous productions for material to fill up his Circular, we do not think that Mr. Fisher would at all object to affording any assistance of the kind, provided a fair statement is made; and this is the point of the matter to which we wish particularly to call attention. Dr. Henderson has given only such of the Resolutions as suited his purpose, omitting others containing expressions on important subjects, and entirely forgetting moreover to make any mention of these subjects at all, in his Circular. Now it does seem to us that in giving the Resolutions of the Rowan meeting, he ought to have given the *whole* of them, and not left out any material part: but he did not do this. He has left out several of the most important, and the fair conclusion is that he omitted them because he did not consider the reasons therein alleged against Mr. Van Buren as good and sufficient ones, or, in other words, that he does not agree with the meeting in having condemned Mr. Van Buren's sentiments on these points, and is not opposed to a *protective tariff*, and *Internal Improvement* by the Federal Government.—The first resolution which we refer to as omitted, is the third adopted by the meeting, objecting to Mr. Van Buren:—"Because he is an advocate of a *protective tariff*," &c.

Now when we see that Dr. Henderson has left this resolution out of his Circular, and when it is well known that in 1832, he was a thorough-going *Tariff-man*, it is all plain enough. It is a subject that he rather preferred to pass by in silence.—These things taken together go to convict him of being a *Tariff-man*. Now it is well known, that at the very next session of Congress, or at farthest the succeeding one, the Tariff law has to be revised:—are the people of the 10th Congressional District willing to send a man to represent them who has been avowedly, and as far as we can possibly judge, is at this time, a Tariff-man?

But this is not all yet:—There is another important resolution omitted:—the 4th as unanimously adopted by the meeting, and which objected to Mr. Van Buren because of his being in favor of a system of *Internal Improvement by the General Government*; contrary to the long established doctrine of the Republican party. Doctor H. not only omits this resolution as well as the other, but says not a word, in his Circular, on the very important doctrine which it asserts, and why?—certainly because he is one of those who contend that the Federal Government has a right to make Internal Improvements in the States; that is, to tax one State to make roads in another. Mr. Fisher, on the other hand, denies the right of Congress to tax the people of North Carolina, to make roads, canals or improvements of any kind in another State. The sentiments of these Resolutions which Dr. Henderson has omitted, assert cardinal points of doctrine,—on which we should have expected, by all means, to hear his views; and so much the more extraordinary does it seem that he should have avoided a mention of them, when they were presented directly before him.

The Watchman found so much difficulty in understanding Mr. Fisher's plainest expressions, clearly defining his views, that judging by analogy, he must be terribly perplexed to understand the Doctor's position; perhaps we have even thrown some light on the subject for him.

A CONTRAST.

The following is an extract from the published proceedings of the great meeting in Rowan, held on the 18th May, 1835—the same to which Dr. Henderson has so happily called our attention in his Circular:

"Hamilton C. Jones Esq, now arose, and after a few very pertinent remarks explanatory of the subject, offered the following Resolution, which was *unanimously* adopted:

"*Resolved*, in the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of *Philo White* to the Baltimore Convention for this Electoral District, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights;—not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the free-men of this County, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of this District—which he has gone to *mis*-represent."

Could we have wished any thing more to the point, more suited to the present time than this resolution of Mr. Jones'? It is just the thing;—all that is necessary, is to change the name of the Delegate and place of holding the Caucus:—substituting the name of the two gentlemen who honored this County by taking charge of its matters and *representing!* it, and the place of assemblage from the city of Baltimore, to the "city of Ashborough."

Now look on this plain statement. In 1835 Mr. Jones offered the above resolution, containing a strong denunciation of an irresponsible nomination which he characterizes as a "voluntary assumption of the political rights" of the people. In 1839 we find him first engaged in assisting to make such a nomination, and afterwards exerting himself to the utmost to carry out the work of these men who had usurped and assumed the political rights of the people in holding a Caucus at Ashboro' and appointing a Representative to Congress.—What right or authority had the Delegates to the Ashboro' Caucus for representing the people of the District? How many of the people in Rowan had any hand in their appointment, how many in the District? and if not appointed by the people, in what respect did they differ from the Baltimore delegate who Mr. Jones mentions as having gone on to *mis* represent the people. This is all too clear to be easily mistified—and out of their own mouths will these advocates of a Caucus appointment be condemned. They will hardly find themselves able to persuade honest men that they have the exclusive right to make nominations and hold Caucuses to regulate and control the affairs of the District. The people are very apt to think that they ought to have something to do with these matters themselves.

CROPS.

The harvesting time is nearly, if not quite over, and we are glad to learn from different quarters in this section, that the wheat crop has turned out on an average to be a very heavy one. The bug made some ravages, but not extensively, we believe.—The Oats crop is short in consequence of severe drought just at the time it would have grown most. Corn now looks very finely, giving the promise of a rich reward to the labors of the husbandman.

☞ On this page we have this week inserted the report of Messrs. Beall and Brummel on the School Law. We received a letter from one of the gentlemen, granting us the liberty to do so, and taking it as a kind of request, we have given it a place. Not having had leisure to examine it, we cannot of course, express an opinion as to its merits.

Communications.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN]

"But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by STATES, the representation from each State having ONE VOTE."—*Constitution of the United States.*

MESSRS. EDITORS: Having heard so much about that portion of Mr. Fisher's Circular, in which he says, (in speaking of the Presidential election,) that "I shall vote for the man, be he who he may, that the people of North Carolina vote for, and I shall use every exertion to carry out the will and wishes of my constituents," and being somewhat confused by the different comments upon it, and being anxious to arrive at a right understanding of the matter, I was induced to consult, what I look upon as the Polar star in all my political difficulties, the Constitution of the United States, and there I found the words at the head of this article. Now, when I first read Mr. Fisher's Circular, I was somewhat at a loss, believing as I then did, if the election went to the House of Representatives, that each one of our thirteen members would have a vote;—or, in other words, that North Carolina would have thirteen votes—the same as she would upon the passage of a particular law. This being my notion, I thought Mr. Fisher ought to have said, "he would vote as the people of the District voted," (as I know he would upon any law which might come before Congress.) But in reading the Constitution, I found that the whole THIRTEEN would have but ONE vote, and therefore that he was right, unless he was anti-republican enough to claim more influence for ONE District than for the other TWELVE. Now the simple question is, Messrs Editors, whether ONE District shall govern TWELVE in this case, or whether TWELVE shall govern ONE. Now King Caucus would say that ONE should govern TWELVE; but every true Republican will say that TWELVE should govern ONE.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I thought about this matter as I did about another, which I heard discussed in my neighborhood, and that was whether the people of this District should give the same vote as Dr. Burns and Sam'l. Silliman, Esqrs., (who took upon themselves to pledge the vote of this County for Dr. Henderson in the Ashboro' Caucus,) or whether they should vote independently as they pleased, either for Mr. Fisher or Dr. Henderson. Now if the Caucus principle is to rule, then Mr. Fisher is *wrong*, but if the people are to govern, why Mr. Fisher is *right*. If the Caucus principle is to rule, we should vote as Dr. Burns and Sam'l. Silliman, Esqrs., vote, and not as we pleased, which, in my opinion, would be striking at the very root of our Republican Institutions; for I hold to the good old Republican doctrine, that every man has a right to vote for the man of his choice. OLD ROWAN.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: As I am only a common Farmer, and don't know much about public affairs, I want to make some observations through your paper to draw out information.

First then, I see by the Constitution of North Carolina, as it stands in the revised code, that no man can hold a seat in our Legislature unless he shall have lived at least one year immediately preceding the election in the County he represents.

Now I cannot find any thing on this subject in the Constitution of the United States; it is silent about the matter;—but I would ask the question—if it is proper that no one should be elected to the Legislature unless he has lived 12 months in the County before the day of election, is it not still more proper that he should have lived in some County in the District at least 12 months before he is sent to Congress.

But was this the case with Doctor Henderson? I understand that he came to Salisbury in June, 1838; that he practiced physic about Salisbury for a few months; that he then went to Raleigh in December, to attend the Convention; came back afterwards as I understood to Chapel Hill, and remained there until the first of June last; then came on here in the stage and in three days afterwards was brought out as a Candidate against Mr. Fisher, by the *Ashboro' Caucus*, and the people are now called on to vote for him.

In the second place, I see from the Constitution of North Carolina, that no man can take a seat in the Senate, unless he owns three hundred acres of land,—or in the Commons unless he owns one hundred acres of land in fee simple in the County. Now the Constitution of the United States is silent in this case as in the first, but reason speaks plainly;—if a man ought to have land before he goes to the Legislature, he certainly ought to have a few acres before he goes to Congress, for Congress is a more important place than the Legislature. But it is said, and not contradicted, that Dr. Henderson has not one foot of land in the District; now I don't think it is necessary that a man should be a wealthy man to fill any office, but the Constitution of North Carolina requires that he should have land, and the Constitution of the United States is silent. I always thought it rather bad policy for the people to trust those who have no interest among them; I would prefer that the men who have it in their power to lay taxes on me, should be subject to them themselves. When a man knows that he has to pay part of the taxes himself, he is more apt to be careful how he lays them on others; but if he is clear from paying, he may not care so much about it. Now I look in the matter in this light—Charles Fisher was born and raised up here among us—his dwelling-place is here—his family is here—and he can't do any thing to hurt us without hurting himself.—He will have to pay his part of all the taxes that fall on us, and abide by all the laws he may help to make. Besides all this, we know him; he is a steady man and a man of experience and ability.

Why should we throw him aside, and take a man that has no family among us, and never had a foot of

land, nor any thing particularly to bind him among us or to us! The thing is unreasonable, and I hope every candid man will consider well of it.

I have nothing against Dr. Henderson as a man or a doctor. Personally, I wish him no harm, and don't wish to do him any injury, but it does seem to me, that he and the men that brought him out, must think we are all fools to reject Charles Fisher for him; they will find their mistake about the 8th of August next.

A VOTER.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian:

GENTLEMEN: I see that Ben Swaim, the Editor of that filthy paper which he is hired to send out by, and under the name of the "Southern Citizen," has put into his columns a false account of the small fight that took place between G. W. Pearson and myself—or as he calls him "COLONEL" G. W. Pearson. Now I don't know who could have wrote this false account for this man, but whoever he was he wrote a down-right falsehood. The facts of the case are these:—While I was engaged talking with some persons, not at all about the election, this man G. W. Pearson, came up and sat down close by. We immediately commenced talking about the election, and charged me with stating things that were not facts. I contradicted his statements, and proposed to him that we should not talk about the election for we could not agree. I told him again to let me alone, or I would have to whip him. After some more words, he jumped up with a large stick in his hand, big enough to knock a horse down, and rushed on me, and as I rose up out of my chair struck me, though he did not hurt me materially. I had a small knife in my hand cutting with; I seized hold of him and closed in on him, to keep him from striking me with the stick, and while in this situation I cut him twice with my knife. When we were separated by the company, I seized up the stick he had dropped, when I cut him, and "I made at him, but he had no notion of being hit with such a big stick." Now for the truth of all this, I appeal to all that were present, and among them were several opposed to me in the election.

Yours, &c.,
GEORGE WILSON.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is well understood that the "*Ashboro' Caucus*" has marked out and regulated the whole plan of operation in the present contest for Congress. It has appointed men in the different Counties to do different things. In Davie county, "Col." G. W. Pearson and his colleagues, are to put the people of that County *right*. In Davidson county, a certain set of men (—— ——) about Lexington, are to tell every body that goes there, either to trade or sojourn through the Village, that Fisher will get but few or no votes in that County, (and to swear to it if necessary,) and also to circulate Swaim's *Panacea*—I beg pardon, gentlemen; I meant Swaim's *Southern Citizen*, "the Dirty Sheet" printed at Ashboro.' In Randolph, Benj. Swaim & Co., are to go to the tax gatherings and harangue under the pretence of advocating the cause of *Schooling*. In Rowan, the two Delegates are to stir their shanks and wag their tongues, day and night, in the cause of old King Caucus;—but the man who is to convert the County and drill the people, is Hamilton C. Jones: He is to take the rounds to all the musters and make speeches against Charles Fisher, and for his brother-in-law, Dr. P. Henderson. To have an excuse to do this, he pretends to make speeches for the School Act: (like Swaim & Co.:) He thinks the people are such ignorant fools as to need his instructions.

Be that as it may, his real object is (for he has already avowed it) to electioneer for his brother-in-law, and to turn the people against Mr. Fisher. For one, Messrs. Editors, I now tell Mr. Jones through the medium of your paper, that the People of Rowan are not going to be dictated to by him, nor by the Caucus.—They are, as yet, free men, and will vote as they please, regardless of the Caucus *appointments* and *plans of operations*, and the efforts of Mr. Jones. And I will tell him further, they are not going to give up a man born and raised among them, and identified with every important improvement, not only in this, but the surrounding Counties, for one who has not been in the District six months time. We all know Charles Fisher: he has served us many years honestly and faithfully, and has never deceived us; and shall we throw him away to take up a man who has not lived among us even one year, and who, it was reported, before he came out for Congress, was on the eve of going to Tennesse to live; but as to that, he can go after the election is over, if he wishes any how.

Mr. Jones has given out that he intends to make the first strike at Thos. Wood's, Esq., on Friday next; but let me advise him before he goes round to attack other men behind their backs, that he had better give an account of how he discharged his stewardship in the last Legislature.

A FREEMAN.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

"LONG EXPECTED, BUT COME AT LAST."

MESSRS. PRINTERS: From the fuss certain men made about Mr. Fisher's not publishing an Address, I thought the Caucus Candidate would have published his as soon as he was elected, if not before. Indeed, I did think he would have published it before, for lawyer Jones his brother-in-law, told the people of Davie, before he was elected at Ashboro, by the Caucus, that they would elect him. But it seems he did not write it before, nor immediately after his election, for that took place at Ashboro, a month or so ago, and I never saw his address till last week. And if Dr. Henderson had not wrote *Pleasant Henderson*, at the bottom of it, I would not have known it, for it was made up of the resolutions, which were passed at Vogler's grove in 1835, which I am told Fisher wrote, and they were so good no one would have accused the Dr. of writing them if he had not signed his name to them, and left out the best one among them; and that was the one against the Caucus. I wish you would tell us about that one for the Doctors benefit, and for the benefit of his constituents; Dr. Burns and Samuel Silliman, Esq., and advise them the next time they elect the Dr., to write him an address, or make the Dr. write one himself, and not be borrowing Mr. Fisher's.

BOB SHORT.

The Resolution to which Mr. Bob Short refers is one that the Doctor preferred to keep dark on, we suppose, seeing it would come rather near home to be a trifling matter. It denounces the Baltimore Convention "as an attempt to subvert the Constitution of the Country, and take from the people the right of choosing their own President and to transfer it to an irresponsible CAUCUS of office-holders and office-seekers." Mr. Short is unreasonable: Does he expect Dr. Henderson to raise a disturbance in the palace? A pretty display of "family jars" he would have made, if he had published that resolution.—Don't you see, Bob?

[*Editors' Correspondence.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, June 29, 1839.

Business is completely at a stand; so far as the country trade is concerned there is nothing at all doing at present. Few sales of any kind of produce to report. Cotton—there was a lot or two changed hands yesterday at terms not made public. Corn from waggons 1 10 a 1 15, from store 1 25; bacon from waggons 12 a 12½, from store 13 a 14,—very little coming in and a fair prospect of a further advance. Lard has sold from store at 13; butter, fresh, 10 a 25; flour remains as last quoted—holders are anxious to dispose of the old stock as the new crop is expected to be abundant and in market shortly. There has been showers of rain during the week, but not enough to produce much rise in our river. The light boats only now run up to this place.

Arrived during the week D. O. Hanlon's lighters Clinton and Seawell with goods for sundry persons here and in the interior; we have not their freight list. Also Henrietta Company's lighter, Only Son, with goods, &c., for merchants in town and in the country among which we notice Geo. W. Brown, Lash & Co., Cane Creek Manufacturing Company, W. Welch, J. S Coffin, Nathan Hunt, Jr., D. Clark, Lexington Manufacturing Company, M. W. Alexander, H. Morrison, H. Humphrey, E. A. Harper, J. Balford, E. Nettles, J. A Hanks, Patterson & Gilbert, Rock Fish Manufacturing Company, and others.

Departed to-day Henrietta Company's boat, Only Son, with flour and cotton yarn, &c.

Exchange on the North 1 per cent.

ATTEMPTED MURDER

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.

Yesterday an atrocious event occurred that has shocked the whole community. The facts appear to be these:

Captain Cornell, formerly of the steamboat William Wallace, on meeting Thomas B. Smith of the City Hotel, attacked him with a heavy stick, in the end of which there was a spring dagger; he first struck him several severe blows on the head, which knocked him down, having fractured his scull over the temples. He then sprung out the dagger, and stabbed Smith in three places; one on the right shoulder, another on the left breast, and a third on the left side, immediately below the heart. The last wound penetrated four or five inches. He was carried to bed in the hotel and medical assistance called in. Mr. Smith is in a very dangerous state, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. At the moment of our writing, the criminal has evaded apprehension, but the police are on the alert, and they expect to be successful in their search, as it is thought he has not left the city. About half an hour after committing the crime, Cornell returned to the hotel, washed his hands, and asked for the sword cane which he had dropped. It is certainly to be regretted that some of the by-standers, who at the time were numerous, did not attempt his arrest. The cause of this lamentable occurrence was a private misunderstanding between the parties, in consequence of which Smith had published him as a swindler. Mr. Smith was a young man just commencing business in our city, of most industrious habits and irreproachable character.—He was highly respected by his fellow-citizens.

Since the above was in type we have to add another act to this melancholy tragedy—the death of Cornell. We understand he proceeded to Carrollton, with the intention of making his escape on a steamboat up the river; but being closely pursued by Captain Harper, of the police of the second municipality, he endeavored to swim the river, and his strength failing him he was carried down by the current.—*Louisianian.*

"We learn with much regret that several vessels have been fitted out from New Orleans to proceed to Cuba and smuggle slaves into our country. The course intended to be pursued in effecting this object, is to run the vessel up the Sabine and land them on the United States coast, from which the transportation of them across the river into our country would be but the work of a moment. The government of the United States have taken measures to frustrate this accursed expedition, by appointing Captain Green, formerly of the revenue cutter Woodbury, United States collector at the Sabine, who is provided with a sufficient force to forward the accomplishment of the design. We sincerely hope that if the report be true, (and we cannot doubt it,) the officer will be successful in capturing the individuals engaged in this business, and that the penalties of the law will be enforced with the utmost rigor and decision."—*Houston Star.*

Tampico has surrendered to the Centuralists—the Federal troops, it appears displayed considerable valour *after the capitulation*. A Mexican gentleman, just arrived in Charleston, on his way to Europe, gives it as his thorough conviction, that before a year is over, Santa Anna will have all Mexico in his hands! (He had better have them full of prickly pears.) The same gentleman expresses a reasonable degree of assurance that the admirable working of the central form of government in Mexico, will speedily lead to its adoption in the United States!—*Char. Mercury.*

FIRE.—On Monday night last, a candle, which was left burning in Mr. Peltier's Confectionary, communicated fire to some children's clothes near it, and thence to a window curtain, while the family were asleep. Providentially, a neighbor discovered the flame in season to save the house, and arrested the further progress of the fire by means of a tub of water near at hand.

A few nights since, while Mr. D. H. McCabe was drawing off a cask of rum in his grocery, standing in the midst of a thickly built part of the town of Washington, in this State, the flowing liquid took fire from a candle held too near it, and the cask burst with a fearful explosion, scattering the flaming liquid in all directions. The River being but a few steps distant, by great exertions, the fire was extinguished before it got beyond the building in which it originated, but at the expense of a heavy loss to Mr. McCabe.—*Ral. Reg.*

Sale of the Natchez.—We learn that this splendid steam-ship, built at this port, at the original cost of $130,000, was sold at auction, in New York, for $10,000!—*Baltimore Sun.*

Southern Mail.—Express Mails.—We are requested to state, for the information of those concerned, that an arrangement, by which the great Mail is to be transported between New York and New Orleans in NINE DAYS, will take effect on the first of next month. In consequence of this improvement, the Express mails between Augusta, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., as well as the branch now in operation between Montgomery, Ala., and Nashville, Tenn., will cease to run on that day.

Temperance Notice.

THE Semi-Annual meeting of the Cabarrus County Temperance Society will be held in the Presbyterian Church in the town of Concord on Thursday 25th of July, it being the Thursday after the July Court in said County.

The Rev. D. A. Penick will address parents; the Rev. P. A. Strobel the young, and Gen. Paul Barringer the members of the Temperance Society on their duties connected with the temperance reform. The citizens of the County are respectfully, and yet earnestly solicited to attend.

JAS. E. MORRISON, Sec.
July 5, 1839. tm

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, living near Cowansville Post-Office, Rowan County, N. C., on Monday the 24th inst., a handsome bay mare, about eight years old, with a small star in her forehead, and about 14½ hands high, blind, or nearly so, in her left eye; she is newly shod all round without corks on the shoes;—no other marks recollected.

Any person delivering said mare to me, or giving information so that I get her again, shall be reasonably rewarded. OTHO GILLESPIE.

Iredell co., N. C., near Rowan line, } 3t
June 7, 1839. }

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probably number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.
W. J. BINGHAM,
J. A. BINGHAM,
A. H. RAY.

☞ *Tuition* $21 *in advance.*

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
A. H. RAY,
S. W. HUGHES.

☞ *Tuition* $15 *in advance.*
July 4, 1839. 3—3t

The Heath Tract.

THE above TRACT of LAND advertised in another part of this paper, is still

FOR SALE,

and any one wishing to purchase can, by paying two or three hundred dollars down, have the chance to pay the balance on any reasonable time.

B. AUSTIN, Agent.
Salisbury, July 5, 1839. tf

Town Lots for Sale in CONCORD, Cabarrus County.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his Lots in the Town of Concord, Cabarrus County, known, in the place of said Town, as Lots **No. 3 and 9.**—The Lot No. 3 fronts on the Main-street, opposite the dwelling of George Klutts, Esq.—The Lot No. 9, lies in the rear of No. 3, adjoining the same.

The above Lots will be sold at *Public Auction*, (if not otherwise disposed of) on Tuesday of Cabarrus Court, it being the 16th day of July.

☞ *Terms made known on the day of Sale.*

MICHAEL BROWN.
Concord, N. C., July 5, 1839. 3—2t.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. R. C. IRWIN,

HAVING located himself at WILLIAM GIBSON'S, Esq., respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession, to the citizens of the vicinity and County. He may at all times be found at Mr. GIBSON'S, (six miles west of Salisbury,) except when absent on Professional duties.

Rowan co., June 28, 1839. 3t

Wanted, Immediately,

ONE or two good workmen to make about 500 Dagon Ploughs, for which a liberal price will be given by the Subscriber, living four miles East of Salisbury.

N. B. A man with a family can be accommodated with a house, &c., if necessary.

DAVID WISE.

Apply at the Office of the Western Carolinian, or to the Subscriber.
June 7, 1839. 6t

Notice.

THE IREDELL COUNTY *Temperance Society* will hold their annual meeting at Tabor Church, on the first Wednesday in August next. By order of the Society.

MILTON CAMPBELL, Sec.
June 7, 1839. tm

Valuable Land and Mills.

THE Subscribers wishing to sell the above real Estate, take this method of informing the Public that they now offer for sale that valuable tract of land; containing 330 acres, lying in the County of Davidson on the Yadkin River, and on the main road leading from Lexington to Fulton and Mocksville. On the premises is a

SAW AND GRIST MILL;

Also, a Distillery calculated to do an extensive business, with three large Stills and vessels newly fitted up. The land is well suited for raising grain, and is situated in the midst of a grain growing neighborhood.

The purchaser can have possession this Fall.—Any person wishing to view the premises or contract for the same will please call on the Subscribers living near the premises.

REBECCA CRUMP,
THOMAS CRUMP.

Davidson County, N. C., } 1:10t
June 21, 1839. }

Brick Masonry.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

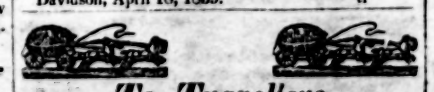
MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

ROBERT COX.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf



To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pitsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.
Feb. 12, 1839. tf
N. B Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

THOMAS SANDFORD,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to—
Messrs. E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
JOHN HUSKE & SON,
YARBROUGH & RAY,
C. T. HAIGH,
E. W. WILKINS,
C. J. ORRELL,
JOSEPH BAKER,
CURTIS & MYROVER,
} *Fayetteville.*

June 21, 1839. 3m

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at their old Stand, at Stirewalt's Mill, in Cabarrus, a new and fresh supply of

Spring and Summer Goods.

The following articles are among the latest arrivals:

1 700 lbs. of Sugar,
1,600 do. Coffee,
3 hhds. Molasses,
50 bushels Salt,

Wines, Cognise Brandy, Dye Stuffs, Powder, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on Time. JACOB WINECOFF & CO.
May 1st. 1839. 29:1y

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment. J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co., N. C., } tf
May 31, 1839. }

☞ The Fayetteville Observer, and the South Carolinian, will publish the above to the amount of $3, each, and send their accounts to the Post-Master, Catawba Springs, for payment. J. W. H.

Negroes Wanted.

FAIR cash prices will be given for Negroes. Apply at Major Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, Salisbury, N. C.
May 17, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Sanative.

THE Subscriber having received an Agency to sell the above Medicine, and also, the Medicine, now offers it for sale at the stated prices.

JOSEPH HAINES.
Fulton, March 28, 1839 tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

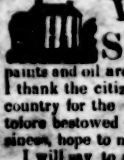
HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand.

HALL & JOHNSON,
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Look at This.



SUMMER will be coming before long, and your houses are not yet painted; paints and oil are cheap, and labor costs almost nothing. I thank the citizens of this place, and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed on me, and by a strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

I will say to all who desire to have painting done, and may call on me, that it shall be executed in the most improved style, and that no pains shall be spared on my part to give satisfaction.

Any one wishing to have painting done, will always find me in Salisbury, unless necessarily absent on business. H. E. RAINEY.

N. B. All orders from a distance, directed to me in Salisbury will be punctually attended to.
January 24, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.
Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No. 1—Containing 888 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—Containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—Containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick Creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—Containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—Containing 697, lying on Lick Creek.
" 7—Containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—Containing 600, lying on Lick Creek.
" 9—Containing 601, lying on Lick Creek.
" 10—Containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick Creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—Containing, 1,353, lying on Lick Creek.
" 12—Containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob Creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

CRESS & BOGER,

HAVE just received and for sale,
2 hhds. good Sugar,
10 doz. Grass Scythes,
2 doz. finished Rifle Barrels,
3,000 lb. Spun Cotton, Salem Factory.
Het-Anker Bolting Cloths and Screen-wire
Salisbury, April 18, 44. tf

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of brown and colored WRAPPING paper; together with a large quantity of PASTE BOARD, which they offer at wholesale or retail.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
June 7, 1839. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

(Having located himself in Salisbury,)

RESPECTFULLY offers his services in the various branches of his profession, to the citizens of the Village, and the surrounding country. He hopes from his experience and untiring attention to the duties of his profession, to be able to render general satisfaction. His office is at Maj. Wm. D. Crawford's Hotel, where he may be found at all times, when not absent on professional duties.

May 17, 1839. tf

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan county on the 15th instant, a negro man who calls himself TOM, about 50 years of age. He says the sight of his left eye is injured, that he belongs to *George Cooper*, of Fairfield district S. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sh'ff.*
Salisbury, June 21, 1839. 3t

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the 29th of April, an indented apprentice by the name of

ALEXANDER FREEZE.

Said boy is about 5 feet 1¼ inch high; and is about 17 years of age. The above reward with no thanks will be given for his apprehension and delivery. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbor or employ him, as will enforce the law against any so offending.

JACOB LINGLE.
Rowan, June 28, 1839. 3t

Mons. Roueche,

HAVING received a new supply of GROCERIES, takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public, that they can now get bargains indeed for cash. He has all kinds of family provisions, such as—

Sugar and Coffee,	Soap and Candles,
Oranges,	Cod Fish,
Lemons,	Herring,
Raisins,	Mackerel,
Almonds,	Sardines,
Sweet Crackers,	Anchesians,
Newark Cider,	Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,	Albany Ale,
Wines and	Liquors

of the *best qualities, and of the latest importations.*
Salisbury, June 28, 1839. tf

LATER STILL.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER,

ARE just receiving and opening a fresh supply of *Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Spirits, Tobacco, &c.*, which, added to their former stock on hand, make their assortment complete.

They now have it in their power to supply all orders from Physicians, Merchants, Painters, &c., throughout the surrounding country, as low as any other establishment in the State.

Salisbury, June 7, 1839. tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

20 doz. german Grass Sythes,
35 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
100 kegs White Lead,
250 bars Tire Iron, 1¼ 1⅜ and 1½ inches wide.
200 bottles Snuff.
6 pieces Het Anchor Bolting Cloths.
2,000 lbs. bar Lead.
500 lbs. Loaf Sugar.
50 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass.

ALSO, IN STORE.

75 bags Coffee, 22 hhds. Sugar,
24 hhds. Molasses, 30 sacks Salt,
6 casks Rice, by J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, May 31, 1839.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

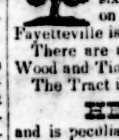
THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74—tf

Heath Tract.



THE HEATH TRACT, containing six hundred Acres of Land, situated about six miles East of Lexington, Davidson Co. on the road leading from Lexington to Fayetteville is now offered for Sale.

There are about 100 acres improved, and 500 in Wood and Timber.

The Tract is located in a very

HEALTHY REGION,

and is peculiarly adapted to *farming*. It has on it a an Orchard, and a good Meadow. And independent of these advantages, the prospect for *Gold*, is unquestionable, as one or two

GOLD VEINS,

have already been opened, and some very *rich ore* extracted from them.

The celebrated *Conrad Gold Mine*, is situated a few hundred yards south of it; and according to the direction of the Veins of that Mine, they must necessarily pass through a part of this Tract.

Any person wishing to view the premises or get a more minute description, will call on Rigdon Wadsworth, in Lexington, who will give the desired information; or any person wishing to contract for the same, will call on Dr. Austin, Salisbury; or address a Letter to the Subscriber, Trenton Post Office, Jones Co. N. C.

WM. H. HEATH.
Feb. 21, 1839. tf

Spring Fashions.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, LONDON AND PARIS, the

Spring Fashions for 1839,

by the Subscriber, who is prepared to cut and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style*, and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despath.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

POETIC RECESS.

THE DYING HUSBAND.

[BY ANN S. STEPHENS.

Dearest, I'm dying! bend thee down
One little moment by my bed,
And let the shadow of thy hair
Fall gently o'er my aching head.

Oh! raise me up and let me feel
Once more the beatings of thy heart,
And press thy lips again to mine
Before in midnight death we part.

Nay, tremble not, but fold me close,
Pillowed upon thy own dear breast,
I fain would let my struggling soul
Pass forth to its eternal rest.

She stoops, and on her bursting heart,
His drooping head is resting now,
While white and trembling fingers part
The damp hair from his pallid brow.

And there upon his cold white front,
With quiv'ring lips the kiss was given;
And pressed as if 'twould draw him back—
Back from the very gates of heaven.

There, like a dying bird, his soul
Lay panting out its quiv'ring life;
And still his almost lifeless arms
Clung fondly to his pale young wife.

One look he gave her, and it seemed,
An angel had from heaven above
Shaded, with wings of tenderness,
The troubled fountain of his love.

A holy smile came o'er his face,
As moon-light gleaming over snow;
One struggling breath—one faint embrace,
And lifeless he is lying now.

The setting sun, with golden light,
Was flooding all the room and bed,
Enfolding, with his pinions bright,
The fainting wife, the marble dead.

VARIETY.

RULES OF THE GOSSIPING CLUB.

Any member of the society who shall be convicted of knowing more of his own business than another's, shall be expelled from the society without a hearing.

No member shall sit down to his own table until he has ascertained to a certainty, what his neighbors within three doors of either side of his house have to eat—whether they have paid for the same, and if not, if they expect to pay for it.

Every member who shall see two or three persons engaged in conversation, shall place himself between them until he has heard all they have to say, and report the same accordingly.

Every member who shall see a gentleman visiting a lady more than twice, shall circulate the news that they are going to be married; and said members are forthwith required to report all manner of things about the gentleman to the lady, and ditto about the lady to the gentleman. This will break up many matches, and afford much good gossip."

An Ugly Customer.—A few days since, a lady of no prepossessing appearance, went into one of our fashionable stores in Broadway, and after beating down the young man to the lowest price for a piece of goods, took it saying, "sin't I an ugly customer?" "Yes, madam," said the young man, "the ugliest I have seen for a month."

A Cutting Reply.—A charitable divine, for the benefit of the country where he resided, commenced a large causeway, and as he was one day overlooking the work, a certain nobleman passed by—"Well, doctor," said he, "notwithstanding your pains and charity, I don't take this to be the high way to heaven." "Very true, my lord," replied the doctor, "for if it had, I should have wondered to meet your lordship here."

Lawyers.—The Chinese Emperor has issued an edict to suppress the multiplying in his empire of lawyers, whom he is pleased to designate "villains and perverse vagabonds, fond of creating disturbance." There is something exceedingly complimentary in this assertion.

Wellerism.—"Running a risk for nothing," as the light fingered chap said ven he picked the editor's pocket of two communications and a piece of rejected poetry.

Hook says that a village without a blacksmith's shop, ought to be very moral, for it will never be troubled with *rice or forgery*.

A Description.—"Isaac, describe a bat?"
"Yes, sir! A bat is an animal about as big as a stoppie—with India rubber wings and shoe-string tail—sees best with his eyes shut, and bites like the d—l."

A humorous foreigner remarked, that in England the people are taxed in the morning for the soap that washes their hands; at nine for the coffee, tea, and sugar of breakfast; at noon for the powder that whitens their heads; at dinner for the salt that seasons their meat; in the evening for the porter which cheers their spirits; all day long for the light that enters their windows; and at night for the candles which lights them to bed.

Affectation.—There is nothing in poetry, or indeed in society, so unpleasant as affectation. In poetry it arises from a deficiency of power and a restlessness of pretension! in conversation, from insensibility to the Graces, from an intercourse with bad company, and a misinterpretation of better.

As there are some flowers which you should smell but slightly to extract all that is pleasant in them—and which, if you do otherwise, emit what is unpleasant or noxious; so there are some men with whom a slight acquaintance is quite sufficient to draw out all that is agreeable—a more intimate one would be unsatisfactory and unsafe.

He who is passionate and hasty is generally *honest*; it is your cool, dissembling, smiling hypocrite, of whom you should beware. Them's our sentiments.

Who is Embarrassed?—A gentleman meeting one of his friends who was insolvent, expressed great concern for his embarrassment. "You are mistaken, my dear sir," was the reply—"'tis not *I*, 'tis *my creditors* who are *embarrassed*."

Disappointment.—Who has not felt the bitterness of awaking from dreams, which have given back happiness, that never again can be ours?—When dear, familiar voices, hushed in the silence of death, have again sounded in our ears, and lips, that are now mouldering in the grave, have again smiled on, and blessed us.—*Micro.*

Rather True.—*Goodness* and *man*, according to Stilpo, a Greek philosopher, of the Megaric sect, were two essentially different things. Verily, Mr. Stilpo was a right sensible fellow, and came to a most happy conclusion.—*Ib.*

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME 8

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be *unparalleled* in the history of Lotteries. *Prizes* to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the value and Number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom of *warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold*, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially, to the *six hundred prize holders*.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend *early application* being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We therefore emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000 !!! $500,000 !!!
$25,000 !!

6 Prizes of - - $20,000 !!
2 Prizes of - - $15,000 !!
3 Prizes of - - $10,000 !!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock LOTTERY
OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS,
The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in
This or any other Country.

Tickets only $20

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, Mangers.
SYLVESTER & Co., 156 Broadway, New York,
Sole Agents.

No combination Numbers!!!

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1. upwards, in succession.
The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME:

1 Prize—The Arcade, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street—Rented at about $37,000 pr. annum, and valued at		$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel, 162 ft. on Common str. 146 ft. 6 in. on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—valued at		500,00
1 Prize—Dwelling House, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 16, 24 ft. 7 in. front on the Natchez str.—Rented at $1,200—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 18, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, (adjoining the Arcade,) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez str. Rented at $1,200—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 23, North-east corner of Basin and Custom-house str. 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 ft. on Franklin str. by 127 ft. deep in Custom-house str.—Rented at $1,500—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house str.; 32 ft. 7 in. on Basin, 32 ft. 7 in. on Franklin, 127 ft. 10½ in. deep in front of Custom-house street—Rented at $1,500—valued at		20,000
1 Prize—Ditto, No. 339, 24 ft. 8 in. on Royal str. by 127ft. 11in deep—Rented at $1,000, valued at		15,000
1 Prize—270 shares Canal Bank Stock—$100 each,		25,000
1 " 200 ditto, Commercial ditto, $100 each,		20,000
1 " 150 ditto, Mechanics' & Traders,—100 each,		15,000
1 " 100 ditto, City Bank, $100 each,		10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		10,000
1 " 100 ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		10,000
1 " 50 ditto, Exchange Bank, $100 each,		5,000
1 " 50 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		5,000
1 " 25 ditto, Gas Light Bank, $100 each,		2,500
1 " 25 ditto, ditto, ditto,—$100 each,		2,500
1 " 15 ditto, Mechanic's & Traders', $100 each,		1,500
1 " 15 ditto, ditto, ditto, —$100 each,		1,500
20 " each 10 shares Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,		20,000
10 " each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,		2,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,		20,000
200 " each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,		20,000
150 " each 1 share of $100, of the Union Bank of Florida,		15,000
600 Prizes.		$1,500,000

Tickets $20::::No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previous to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prize will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

June 7, 1839. 6—m

New Foundry.

I HAVE lately completed and put in operation a large Iron *foundry* at my mill on the South-Yadkin river (formerly Pearsons) in Davie county; where we are prepared to make all kinds of castings, such as—the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrashing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and, in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries. We are also prepared for *Turning* shafts, &c; and for finishing and fitting up all kinds of machinery in this line of business.

I have employed JACOB WAYNESBURG, formerly of Baltimore, a very skilful Machinist, to superintend and manage my establishment. Mr. Waynesburg has worked all his life in establishments of this kind, and is distinguished for his skill as a Machinist, and Mill-Wright. He will also make calculations for water-wheels, mill-gearing, &c.; and when the machinery is obtained from us, he will attend to putting it up. Our prices are those of similar establishments at the North.

☞ Orders addressed either to Jacob Waynesburg or myself, at Salisbury, will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES FISHER.
Salisbury, May 24, 1839. tf

Goelicke's Matchless Eanative.

A QUANTITY of the above valuable Medicine on hand, and for sale at the Post-Office at County Line, Davie County, N. C.,

By JOHN LUNN, Agent
32-6m.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

C. M. PRICE

RESPECTFULLY takes this method to inform his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch of Business at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Phifer, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS AND Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

LATH,

GRANSIRED by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE,

The Champion of America,—Winner OF THE GREAT MATCH RACE,

The North against the South,

$20,000 ASIDE.

THE thorough-bred horse, LATH, bred by Col. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, will make his first Season at Salisbury and Concord, (dividing his time equally,) commencing on the 15th March, and terminating on the 15th of July.

TERMS.—$20, if paid within the season, otherwise $25 will be charged; $30 to insure, the money to be paid so soon as it is ascertained the Mare is in foal, or the *property changes owners*, and 50 cents to the Groom.

Mares sent from a distance, will be well attended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day. A good lot will be furnished those that wish it, gratis; but, in no instance will I be responsible for accidents or escapes.

R. W. LONG.
Salisbury, April 25, 1839. tf

PEDIGREE:

I CERTIFY, that LATH was bred by me, and that he was foalded in the Spring of 1833. He was got by Godolphin, his dam, Pocahontas, by Sir Archy; his grandam, Young Lottery, also by Sir Archy, out of Colonel Singleton's celebrated Lottery, by the imported Bedford, out of the imported mare Anvillina; Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam Sylph, by Hæphestion, out of Lottery by imported Bedford, &c. Hæphestion was got by the imported Buzzard, out of the dam of Sir Archy.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.

LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3 inches high, with good bone and capital action. At 3 years old, he won the produce stake at Columbia, 2 mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly, Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine others paying forfeit.—Two weeks afterwards, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats, at Augusta, beating Kite, and distancing Black Bird. At Charleston, he was beaten by Clod-Hopper for the Jockey-Club purse, 3 mile heats; being very much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.—At 4 years old, he won the Jockey-Club purse, 4 mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and Dorabella, at 3 heats, losing the first in consequence of bolting when several lengths in advance of the field, just before he reached the judge's stand, and getting entangled amongst the carriages, he sustained an injury which occasioned his withdrawal from the Turf.

LATH was a race horse of the first class, which he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte Russe, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood, he is inferior to none, whether imported or native. His constitution is robust, having never been sick, and his temper good.—His colour, form, and action, speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in himself as many claims to public patronage, as any young Stallion that I know.

W. HAMPTON.
Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.

From the above certificate of Col. Hampton, who bred and had LATH trained for the Turf, it will be seen that he considered him a Race horse of the first class, not only from the races he has mentioned as having run publicly, but from private trials he has made with horses which are now on the Turf, and running with considerable success. It will also be observed by his Certificate, that he considered Lath of the purest blood;—not to be surpassed by any horse imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to eulogise Lath, either for his performances on the Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath has not only descended from pure blood, but has come from stock, both sire, grandsire, dam, and grandam, that are of the running blood. For instance, his sire Godolphin, made his four miles in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grandsire, the American Eclipse, so well known at the North and South, made his time in the great match race, the North against the South, $20,000 aside, in 7 min. and 37 sec.; which he won with considerable eclat, and which gained him the memorable name of the Champion of the North; his dam, was sired by the renowned Sir Archy, whose reputation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned both in England and America. The grandam of Lath, Old Lottery, bred by the great Southern Amateur of horses, Col. R. Singleton, of South Carolina, has produced more fine race horses than any other mare in the Union. Thus it will be seen that there is united in Lath two of the best studs of the South, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with Gen. Coles of the North.

The public is now presented with such an opportunity of improving the blood of that noble and useful animal, the horse, as very rarely occurs in this section of country.

R. W. L.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

Col. Wm. F. Kelly and Thos. Foster, in the vicinity of Mocksville, have recently tried the improved Spindle, and are *highly* pleased with it.

L. M. GILBERT.
February 7, 1839. tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

Warrants for sale here.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.
Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Summer Goods.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, May 24th, 1839. tf

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
August 24, 1838. tf

New Fashions, for Spring & SUMMER, 1839.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1839.

A Barber Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE BARBER, who can come well recommended, (none other need apply,) can have constant employ at the SALISBURY HOTEL.
Salisbury, April 4, 1839. tf

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

A CONTRAST.

ALL nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I discovered the precious object I was in search of—*health*. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can thus, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367, Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health.

JOHN MOFFAT.

General remarks relative to Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they have obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and *solely vegetable*, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers.—This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming check.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind;—Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn, and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor, and Melancholy, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Diarrhœa and Cholera, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the digestive secretion of the mucus membrane. Fevers of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through which the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure Rheumatism permanently in three weeks, and Gout in half that time by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel. Also, Worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere; Asthma and Consumption, by relieving the air vessels of the lungs from the mucus, which even slight colds will occasion, which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. Scurvy, Ulcers, and Inveterate Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; Scorbutic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions. The use of these Pills, for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of Salt rheum. Erysipelas, and a striking improvement in the Clearness of the skin. Common Colds and Influenza, will always be cured by one dose, or by two, even in the worst cases. Piles,—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty-five years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He, however, at length, tried the medicine which he now offers to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

Directions For Use.—The Proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not follow the base and mercenary practice of the quacks of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 5, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require: those more robust, or of very costive habit, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, is considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are very much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and thus continue to keep the bowels open: and even two may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table-spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following doses—a tea-spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring spark of health, to a glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own dissolution. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure Fevers and Agues of all kinds; will most infallibly fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of Blood to the Head; never fail in the sickness incident to young females: and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these Bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and this quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, help them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the mouths of the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For farther particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, may be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Palsy, Piles, injuries from the use of Mercury, quinine, and other diseases of long standing, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and the Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B.—These Pills and the Bitters will get all mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the rushing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douleureux, &c.—All persons who are predisposed to apoplexy, palsy, &c., should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They equalize the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a table-spoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. For those of a delicate or enfeebled constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again. All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

☞ The above Medicines may be had of Messrs. *Cress & Boger*, of this Town, who are agents for the same.

Salisbury, March 28, 1839. 6m